# (Every Day in the Year)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 7, 1894.

Five dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any one caught taking THE TIMES from the door of any subscriber.

Weather for To-day. For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, slightly warmer; southerly

### Sunday morning early

THE TIMES arrives at every door; It will be freighted to-morrow, as always, With all the news and all

the gossip; An editorial page with some thing honest in it; A story for the women and the men; Miscellaneous matter.

A Delightful Individuality.

And withal

IF EACH SUBSCRIBER GOT ANOTHER. growing, and that, though it is a small paper, twice as small, in fact, as many another, and takes twice or three times as long to read. It is an advertising medium of value out of all proportion even to its large circulation. Why? Because its friends, the people of this District by the thousand, stand by those who stand by it. It is a co-operative enterprise. Ten thousand of the plain people, who are the great purchasers of the staple goods that it pays to sell, are back of THE Times. They believe in it and want to help it. They do help it. But what if they helped it more? Suppose each subscriber to the paper were to get another subscriber? That would be easy. No one need be ashamed to show a copy of THE TIMES to a friend. Perhans the friend would like it. Then the next day, or the day after, you should ask, "What about subscribing to THE TIMES?" He would do it; it would be a pleasure to do it. There

do it; it would be a pleasure to do it. There would be the circulation doubled.

THE MESSES, BRICE AGAIN.

The recent Times editorial setting before the country the close relationship heretofore existing, though not especially noticeable, between Mr. Brice, chairman of the board of reorganization of the Union Pacific, and Mr. Brice, chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, has had more to do with familiaring Mr. Brice with himself than any event informed why this man was considered unit informed why this man was considered untite of recent years. It is reported that the chairman of the reorganization committee on Pacific Railroads several times in the Sennte yesterday, and that he and himself smiled significantly to and fro several times. This is reassaring, and unquestionably it is a fact that anything which the board of reorganization might desire of the Senate committee might desire of the Senate committee might demand the board of reorganization would doubtless prove only too willing to accede to. The gentleman from New York-Ohlo, therefore, is the more judge Caldwell will not alter the plans of the collectively and severally. The Ohlo Mr. Brice has told us that he is a Democrat because his hair is red. The New York Mr. Brice has still much pleasure in exhibiting a jump and a dark lantern which he presented in the plans of the connected with this for the position of minister to Bolivia if he is in the senting of the community as Recorder of the sentence of the committee of the sentence on Pacific Strike Opinions Must Go to Highest Tribunal.

Representative Boatner, chairman of the congressional committee to investigate the famous anti-strike injunction of Judge Jenkins made in the Northern Pacific case, when he collectively and severally. The Ohlo Mr. Brice has told us that he is a Democrat because his hair is red. The New York Mr. Brice has still much pleasure in exhibiting a jump and a dark lantern which he presented the same in the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the plans of the confidence of a colored man whose he will be tracted the same of a colored man whose home is now in Birmingham, Ala.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES.

Conflicting Northern Pacific Strike Opinions Must Go to Highest Tribunal.

Representative Boatner, chairman of the congressional committee to investigate the famous anti-strike injunction of Judge Jenkins made in the Northern Pacific case, when he congressional committee.

The gentleman from New York-Ohlo, therefore, is the more judge Caldwell will not alter t ising Mr. Brice with himself than any event of recent years. It is reported that the chairman of the reorganization committee recognized on the community as Recorder

assistant in the transfer of the Nickel Plate to the old man Vanderbilt. MORE MONEY NEEDED

jimmy and a dark lantern which he presented

on one occasion to Gen. Ben Lefevre, his able

I am in favor of coining all Br A the gold and all the silver MEMBER OF free, That is right, Nine-CONGRESS FROM tenths of the people are SOUTH CAROLINA because the metal, gold or silver, is money, but because the people, from force of habit, have been accustomed to its use as money.

It is, as a matter of fact, the sovereign authority or flat of the government which makes money, and if you don't believe that, try to make a little yourself. The money supply of the country might be compared to the water supply of the city. It matters not which side the water comes in at if the reservoir is full and ready for use. Just so with the money of the people. It makes no difference how it reaches them if they only get the proper article in sufficient quantity and at a price that does not bear a tribute. This gold and silver is brought by individuals to the mints, and when it receives the stamp of authority by the government it goes out among the people without any governmental ald whatever. That much of our currency requires no assistance to be distributed

among the people of our country. Experience has demonstrated that the sup ply of these metals is inadequate to meet the demands of the business of the country, because of this we demand that this metal money be supplemented with a full legal-tende r money sufficient in quantity to maintain just prices, and not money of its power to oppress. We demand that this money be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, without the intervention of banks, corporations, or any other factor that will enable it to draw tribute from the people Now the method of getting this money from the Treasury to the people is a detail, for which just such men as I am are paid \$5,000

a year to find out. JOHN L. McLAURIN.

Minister Thurston, who was married, etc. dieves in annexation, etc.—One thousand

The Washington Times him enough; and we are not yet advised that the state does not think as he does.

This dispensary trouble was all in my It has been remarked that the newspapers can begin their Spring cleaning as soon as the testimony in the Breekinridge case is

The White House cocktail, it appears, is 'a plain whisky, only just twice as large as an ordinary whisky." No, no. Col. Breckinridge referred to Mr. Harri-

eon's message on the Chilian question "as in attempt to ravish a weak sister." Texas penalogists insist that the incres nanufacture of beer in that state has reduced the number of homicides. As if anybody

ever kept run of the homicides in Texas! It is now thought to be very wonderful that Mr. Watterson's star-eyed goddess of reform escaped the colonel.

Paderowski is coming here, chrysanthemum bair and all, we suppose,

Green B. Raum says that ex-President Harison has no desire or ambition to be President again; and Mr. Green B. Raum is talking through his bat.

Chief Croker will soon be home for a smoke talk in Tammany Hall.

One of the papers asks if Secretary Morton got gay recently? No, no! Impossible.

If Col. Breckinridge's testimony is controverted by a colored cook, we take the colored cook every time.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, is expected to take his seat on Monday; and I want to tell him there is a tack in it, put there by the cuckoo Senator from Wisconsin.

About a thousand Coxey jokes in the past If there is anything more that Mr. Breckin

ridge wants to, confess now is his opportu-

The correspondents accompanying the Coxey army have a right to believe in the good roads movement; also certain actors. A matrimonial ad, brought an Idaho man

a wife of 26 who weighed 338 pounds; and hurrah for the matrimonial ad., and all ads. Charles H. J. Taylor will be jumped on again by THE TIMES when President Cleveland appoints him to another District office.

#### TAYLOR TURNED DOWN.

Senate District Committee Gives Cleveland's Discretion Another Chance.

Mr. Charles H. J. Taylor, the colored friend of President Grover Cleveland, will not receive his commission as Recorder of Deeds to succeed Hon, B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi. His nomination was considered yesterday by the Senate Committee on the District of Co-

A committee representing the organized Democracy of the district was present yester-day morning when the committee met, and vigorously opposed the confirmation of Taylor

Taylor.

The committee thought there was enough material within the district without going on the outside for a man.

Chairman Holmead, of the central Democratic committee of the District, spoke against Mr. Taylor's confirmation. Lawyer Siddons closed the argument.

Taylor spent the day at the Capitol yesterday conferring with his Democratic friends. He was busy all the day in his attempt to win votes. In a conversation in the evening Taylor said:

'It is a sure thing that the office will be filled by a colored man and if the Senate votes to reject my nomination it is altogether likely that the President will appoint another non-resident negro. I am a Democrat, and I expect to reside in the city of Washington, whether I occupy the office of Recorder of Deeds or not. I am a man of means—pay taxes on \$50,000 worth of property, and I don't believe the Senate will refuse to confirm the romination."

day, as at first arranged, without reference to the changes which the late decisions may effect. Their investigation covers Judge Jen-kins' first decision, and the propriety of this is in no way affected by the modifications or changes which other judges or Judge Jenkins

changes which other judges or Judge Jennish shared may make.

Representative McGann, of Illinois, who introduced the Jenkins resolution, has already left for the West, and will be in Milwaukee when the investigation opens.

The Jenkins and Caldwell decisions conflict. Each judge is supreme in his own jurisdiction, and noither judge is under any obligation to be bound by the decision of the gation to be bound by the decision of the other, each acting as in his judgment is best, though it is customary for judges to accommodate their views as far as practicable. Either party to the Caldwell or Jenkins decisions but the view of the contract of ions has the right of appeal, and it is pre-sumed that eventually the question of the rights of labor will come to the United States Supreme Court, which is the final and con-troiling arbiter.

Mismated Couples. A decree was granted in Massachusetts be-cause "the defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarreling."

An Indiana applicant testified that "my wife would not walk with me on Sundays, and pulled a tuft of hair out of my head." A Wisconsin man got a divorce because his wife kept a servant girl who spit on the fry-ing-pan to see if it was hot enough to fry.

A Minnesota decree was given to the wife because "the defendant never cuts his toe-nails, and, being restless in his sleep, scratches the plantiff severely." In Kentucky a divorce was granted be-cause "the defendant came into the bedroom the morning after the marriage and beat this plaintiff on the head with her shoe heel."

In California a defendant husband was adjudged guilty of cruelty because he did not provide water at his house, neither would he repair the house to make it comfortable.

An Indiana divorce was some years ago granted because "the defendant pulled all the covering off of this plaintiff's bed and she likewise ran a knitting needle four inches into

A New York man, in petitioning for di-vorce, pleaded that "the defendant would not sew on this plaintiff's buttons, neither would she allow him to go to fires at night," a species of oppression decided by the court to be cruel and inhuman, and therefore entitling the plaintiff to a decree.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—Russell Young, who was reported elected Senstor from Seit-

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Ex-Mayor McKenzie, of Alexandria, ember of Congress twenty years ago, was on the floor of the House yesterday recalling rem-Iniscences and looking up old associates in the chamber. He was a great friend of Eeceonomist Holman, of Indiana, and he was one whom Mr. McKenzie most cordially greeted. The Virginia ex-member is eighty years old, is a Republican, and was most active in Congress during the Speakersbip of Mr. Biaine, of whom he was a great admirer. It was during Mr. McKenzie's mayorality of Alexandria that the shooting of Col. Eliworth took piace, an incident which he recalls vividly, with all its attendant excitement. niscences and looking up old associates in

Joe Choate was in the Supreme Court yes

rday, and he had the pleasure of having a full bench to argue before, now that Justice Jackson is back. This is the first time Mr. Choate has appeared before the court since the elevation to the beach of Senator White whom the famous New York advocate had the pleasure of meeting. There are two men to whom even the most casual observer will note that the justices of the Supreme Court always devote the closest attention to One is James C. Carter, the other is Mr. Choate.

Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, in whose listrict the present riots are, is very much distressed over the unfortunate situation in that state. He says the less said about it the better, but he nevertheless expressed himself quite freely on the present riots there. The dispensary law is, according to Mr. Mc-The dispensary law is, according to Mr. Mc-Laurin, a hobby of Governor Tillman. The people of the state were for prohibition but not for such dispensary legislation. The people are mostly of a thrifty Scotch or English descent, and they now see how foolish the present law, rushed hastily through the legislature, is, especially as it involves a right of search and an invasion of their liberties such as South Carolinians, of all people in the world, will not tolerate. When the present law was passed at Governor Tillman's bidding there was a great outery in its favor. Not only did it suit the prohibitionist feeling, but it gave promise of yielding such large Not only did it suit the prohibitionist feeling, but it gave promise of yielding such large taxes that no other state levies it was thought would be needed. Now that the people realize what the result is, to foster a right of inquisition and an invasion of private premises, besides a system of espionage, they are up in arms. It is just what might have been expected, but it is nevertheless very deplorable.

Mr. McLaurin says that one reason why the present troubles in South Carolina cause him such deep regret is because there is a genera misapprehension concerning the South Carolinian character prevailing very widely which the present outbreak will serve to still further exaggerate. The people of his state are not fire-eaters or hot-blooded. They are of sturdy Anglo-Saxon or Huguenot French descent for the most part, and would never think of violence under ordinary circum-stances. But they are like the people of Massachusetts, ready on sufficient provocation to declare loudly in defense of their rights. The law so hastily passed was one of the kind which causes a Jack Cade rebellion or a whisky resolution in Pennsylvania, and the people of the state are suffering in consequence in a way they do not deserve.

A leading member of the House, who is tions, appeared after lunch yesterday noon with a number of thin labels on his cuffs of a with a number of thin labers on his cuits of a
well-known beer, bearing the inscription,
"First prize at World's Fair." I take one for
every drink I take with — We do it so as
to know how much we have had, and, he
added slyly, so that — shall not get any
more than I do.

Arizona has no Senators and no Congressmen, but it has a bright territorial delegate, whose last name is Smith and whose first name-clerical in the extreme-Marcus Aurelius, makes Julius Cæsar Burrows envious, Mr. Burrows maintains that Cæsar is not really his name, but he even spells out the

middle initial, so it may be.

Delegate Smith is a man of ability, who is very likely to become a Senator, so as to match the New Jerseyman, when his territory gains the much coveted statehood. He lives at the sad and somber city of Tombstone.

SALARIES TO BE RESTORED.

Pacific Railroad Employes Wil be Righted by Judge Dundy. OMARA, Neb., April 6 .- The American Railway Union to-day made application in the United States district court to have the salaries of the members of the order on the Union Pacific road, which were cut last August, restored to the old rate. Judge Dundy was

from the bench. He said: "If it is stated that such a cut has been made

In conclusion Judge Dundy said:

In conclusion Judge Dundy said:

"If you want to make application to have the pay restored. I want you and every other one of the employen of the road to understand that if they have been wronged by the reduction they will not have to join any union to get a hearing, because, as I said before. I will hear one person that has a grievance, or 100, or 1,000, or 1,000, as they claim to have in this union, and I will make no distinction between the parties.

"If must add, in the first instance, the order was made on Jasuray 37, granting the right to all employes to come into court to have the matter determined if they felt aggrieved. But some of them, instead of doing that, commenced fring threatening letters at me and ismoring the order I made for their benefit. I simply authorized the receivers to put in force the schedule that had been made. I did not order, them; it was wholly unlike the one in the Northern Pacific case. There the judge in making the order which

AGAINST THE EMPLOYES.

Judge Jenkins Rejects the Motion for a Modification of His Order.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.-The longlooked-for decision by Judge Jenkins on the motion made by the chiefs of the great railway organization for a modification of his famous Northern Pacific strike order was rendered in the United States circuit court to-day.

The object of the motion was to bring to a direct issue before the court the question whether courts can grant injunctions to

whether courts can grant injunctions to restrain employes from striking.

Judge Jenkins says: In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by the motion, it is not the province of the court to assume part in the content between capital and labor, which it is asserted is herein involved. It may be that the aggregated power of combined capital is fraught with danger to the republic. It may be that the aggregated power of combined inbor is perilous to the good of society and to the rights of property. ights of property.

It doubtless is true that in the contest the

rights of both have been invaded and that each has wrongs to be redressed. If danger to the state exists from the combination of either capital or labor, requiring additional restraint or modification of existing laws, it is within the peculiar province of the legislature to determine the processory remedy and ture to determine the necessary remedy and to declare the general policy of the state touching the relations between capital and labor. With that the judicial power of the government is not concerned. But it is the duty of the courts to restrain these warring factions so far as their action may infringe the declared law of the land, that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded and that individual and corporate rights may not be infringed.

The judge argued at length on the rights of men to leave their work, and cited the various definitions of the word strike, and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of

no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful unaccompanied by intimidation or violence. Continuing, he said:

One clause of the supplemental injunction

One clause of the supplemental injunction has been characterized as wholly unwergented. That clause is: "And from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway on January 1, 1894, or at any other time." In fairness this clause must be read in the light of the statements of those remaining in the service of the receivers. Read in the light of the petitions upon which the injunction was founded, I do not think that such construction can be indulged by any fair and impartial mind.

It might be used as a text for a declamatory address to excite the passions and preju-

It might be used as a text for a declamatory address to excite the passions and projudices of men, but could not, I think, be susceptible of such strained construction by a judicial mind. The language of a writ of injunction should, however, be clear and explicit, and, if possible above criticism as to its meaning. Since, therefore, the language of this particular phrase may be misconceived, and the restraint intended is in my judgment comprehended within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect will be granted and the clause stricken from the writ. In all other respects the motion will be denied.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

Creston Clarke as a lover is as flery-swee s he is flery-bitter as a hater. s a youth of warm blood and burning tender eyes, and soft and then impassione words, of subtle grace of figure and of car riage, of bravery that knows not fear, of ten-derness like a woman's; and all these attri-butes this young man gives to his Romeo And in the naturalness of it all, the consumand in the naturainess of it al., the consumate simulation of love, there is a wonderful art. Perhaps it is less wonderful with him though than any of his other characters, because no matter how fine it may be it cannot require the elimination of himself as such parts as Richelien and Shylock. Of his own me self he is already Romeo.

This part is the best to be seen in Washing ton of Clarke's repertoire. It is perhaps well that it should be so. If there are any who after a week of his powerful work doubt his after a week of his powerful work doubt his abuilty in tragic roles they must remember that he could never play Romeo just as he does and be older. At the present moment he has a legitimate right to a very high position on the stage, it would be folly to say the brightest may be, but certainly equally a folly to say much less. And every year, for many, cannot fall if he works to make him stronger.

Francis J. O'Neili is the gentleman of melow, dulcet strains who sings to us the herald of "Wilkinson's Widows." The Frohmans is some way have secured a man for advance manager who is known to be one of the best newspaper men who ever came out of Ireland, and it is for this reason that "Wilkinson's Widows' has received such pleasant notices. I should think this new theatrical man would be feeling good just now about the prospects of this funniest of farces here.

Mr. Felix Morris' bill for to-night only this week includes the bright little piece of Boucicault's "Kerry," which has not been played here before, I believe, certainly not for many years. It is one of Mr. Morris' favorite sketches and one of his most finished.

REPUBLICAN COLLEGE LEAGUE belegates from a Number of the Leading

Universities Present. STRACUSE, N. Y., March 6 .- The delegates of the National College Republican League representing twenty of the leading American colleges are to-day in possession of Syra

About 200 delegates are present. The league headquarters are in the rooms of the Republican clubs. As fast as delegates arrive they receive their credentials, are decorated with a green ribbon, and are then ready for

business.

The colleges represented are: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Leland Stanford, jr., Lehigh, University of Pennsylvania, University of the City of New York, Amherst, University of Rochester, Northwest University, Metropolis Law School, Earlham, Syracuse University, Hamilton, Coigate, University of Michigan, Williams, and the University of Wisconsin.

f Wisconsin.

The convention opened this morning at 10.30 o'clock with an address by President Hawkins, of Syracuse. The scene of the con-vention proceedings is the large music hall of Crouse college. The address of weicome to the students was made by Professor W. H. Mace, of Syracuse University, acting for Chancellor Day. Other addresses were made by Lindley Grantlong, of the University of Michigan, who spoke on "The Scholar in Poli-ties;" Aaron L. Squires, of Columbia, "Amerman, Univarsity of Pennsylvania, "American Political Economy;" William Henry Cox, Yale, "College Men in the Republican Party."

At the afternoon session Hon, Robert P. Porter, former Superintendent of the Census, spoke on the subject of the tariff, saying in

ing a generation of protection to our labor; study it in all its phases, and you will find that every honest report is against the British free-trade theory and in favor of the American system of protection.
"Meet theories with facts, assumptions with "Meet theories with facts, assumptions with figures, bring common sense, patriotism, and an unprejudiced mind to bear on the prob-lem, and you will have a system of political economy the warp of which will be progress and prosperity and the woof contentment and love of the republic."

L. B. Vaughn, of the University of Chicago,

L. B. Vaughn, of the University of Chicago, spoke on college men and public opinion.

Roswell P. Hoar was next greeted with cheers and acknowledged the compliment gracefully. G. E. Cadman, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on American political economy, closing with a strong argument in favor of protection as the best system political economy afformed.

Hitteal economy afforded,
At 6.30 o'clock came the election of officers,
The result of the third ballot showed about
twelve votes for Cox and eleven for Johnson. The result was received by prolonged cheer-ing, and on motion the vote was made

uranimous.
Upon motion, a committee to nominate the remaining officers to be elected was a pointed. This committee was made up the chairmen of all the delegations present. The convention then adjourned until 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the remaining business of the convention will be

KING HUMBERT IN VENICE.

He Goes There to Meet Emperor William VENICE, April 6,-Most extensive prepara-

tions are being made here to celebrate the meeting in this city of King Humbert, of Italy, and Emperor William, of Germany. The programme of the festivities includes a grand illumination of the plazza of St. Mark

grand munication of the pagest of St. Mark
and the pracetta of St. Mark in front of the
Doges, a solvee and a state banquet, at which
eighty guests will be entertained.

King Humbert arrived here at 2 o'clock this
afternoon and was welcomed by enthusiastic
crowds of people, who surrounded the railroad station and cheered the king in a manner
which artigartly regardly pleased him.

which evidently greatly pleased him.

After the welcome at the railroad station from the civil and military authorities, the king entered a gondoin of state and proceeded through the grand canal to the palace. The through the grand canal to the palace. The king's gondola was followed by an immense number of gondolas, filled with citizens of Venice or visitors who had flocked into the city in order to be present at the festivities. All the gondolas in the procession were richly decorated with flowers and bunting, and the king was heartly cheered from all sides as his gondola was propelled toward the Piazza St. Mark, which was packed with people in anticipation of his majesty's arrival Every building along the route, or in any way near it, was handsomely decorated, and all near it, was handsomely decorated, and all the windows were packed with spectators, who cheered enthusiastically and waved handkerchiefs and flags as the king passed by

"What do you do when your wife gets at you for coming home inte?" asked the first deaf and dumb man.
"Turn out the gas," responded the other.

FPhiladelphia-William C. McPhers

LOANING THEIR PASTORS.

ated Discussion at the Ministers' Meet-The feature of the business transacted be ore the meeting of the Methodist Protestant onference yesterday morning was centere in that portion of the reports submitted by the committee on fraternal relations regard-Chatsworth church, Baltimore, reading as follows: "That the request of the Chatsworth Independent church for the loan of Rev. T. O. Crouse be not granted, as he cannot be

In the discussion which followed Rev. F.
T. Little declared that it was not fair either to the charch or to Dr. Crouse for the committee to oppose his pastorate there on such short notice, and particularly as the other conferences have adjourned. A number of forcible arguments were made pro and con, Rev. T. K. Lewis and Rev. L. W. Bates being in favor of the report, and Revs. F. T. Little and J. W. Balderston opposing.

Before the vote on the original proposition was taken Dr. Crouse rose and made an eloquent appeal to the conference, urging that he be given some opportunity to complete the work so anspiciously started, or make some arrangements for the termination of his relations with his congregation. The eloquence and impassioned character of his speech resulted in the adoption by a large majority of the following resolution: "That the request of the Charsworth church for the loan of T. O. Crouse be granted." In the discussion which followed Rev. F.

Grouse be granted."

Reports favoring the loans of J. S. Bowers, at St. John's Independent Methodist church at Baitimore; D. L. Greenfield, at the First church of Pittsburgh, and F. C. Klein, at Trinity church, Alleghany, were adopted.

Bevs. W. K. Gillespie, Dr. Stitt, of the M.
E. church, Benjamin Stout, B. Phipps, of Pittsburgh conference, Rice, of Baltimore M.
E. conference, Nitstoff, of the Lutheran

E. conference, Nitstoff, of the Lutheran church, were introduced.

An appeal from the North Carolina Avenue M. P. Church was read, asking the conference to interpret the law of the discipline in reference to the sale of church property, to enable them to mortgage their property to secure funds with which to creet a new parsonage. This appeal was referred to a special committee to formulate a reply.

The committee on fraternal relations submitted a report, which was taken up item by item and adopted as a whole. A special committee on manual was appointed, and consisted of L. W. Bates, J. T. Murray, and R. H. T. Counseil. A resolution introduced by H. C. Cushing in reference to conference assessments was considered item by item and adopted as a whole. Letters from R. L. Morris and J. L. Kiligore were referred to the committee on superanuates; papers from Constitution of the committee on superanuates; papers from the committee on superanuates, papers from Crumpton, Tyreanna, Clayton, Stewartstown, Frederica, and Barren Creek were referred to the committee on home missions, and papers from Liberty, Stewartstown, South Baltimore, and Wilmington were referred to the com-mittee on finance. nittee on finance.
On reassembling for the afternoon session

On reassemoning for the alternoon session the conference was resolved into an annual meeting of the Home Missions Society, with the president, J. E. Maloy, in the chair. Following the submission of the reports of the secretary and treasurer the officers of the sosecretary and treasurer the omeers of the so-ciety were elected. President, J. A. Maloy; first vice president, W. J. Neepier; second vice president, S. B. Predway; secretary, J. L. Ewell; treasurer, T. H. Bartlett; board of elders, T. O. Crouse and S. B. Southerland; laymen, W. J. C. Dulaney, J. N. Gilbert, T. A. Murray, T. H. Bartlett; collectors, L. Ran-dall and Charles W. Simrson.

dall and Charles W. Simpson.

The report of the Baltimore City Church Extension Society, recommending the erection of a new church in the suburbs of North Baltimore, was submitted. Suitable property can now be secured, and the society will assume moral responsibility for the payment, but it is required that the general conference society become legally responsible. An amend-ment was made to authorize the Home Mis-sions Society to purchase property in North Baltimore for the erection of a new Methodist Protestant church, and adopted unanimously.
Rev. J. D. Kinza, the president of the conference, offered the following resolution:
"That we recommend the board of trustees of the Broadway church, in Baltimore, that they proceed at as early a date as practicable to improve their property by tearing down the buildings between the church and parsonage and building on the ground one or two dwellings, and that the board of managers of the Home Mission Society are hereby directed to co-operate with the trustees of Broadway church in carrying out the improvements."

After considerable discussion, expounding upon the many interests to be derived from such improvements, this resolution was adopted. Protestant church, and adopted unanimously

The committee appointed to wait upon President Cleveland reported that he would receive the conference at 1 o'clock to-day, Adjournment was made until 9 o'clock to-

Three Days' Lunch Closed. Temple for the benefit of the People's church closed vesterday. It was a great success financially, and the lady managers scored a

success with the patrone, which argued well

for future ventures. Dr. Kent is doing a grand work in his chosen field, and his con-Eighteen in a Dressing-Room. Advance agent (in Oklahoma)-What! Only ne dressing-room in this theater? You surely don't expect a dramatic company of eighteen ladies and gentlemen to dress in one room, de

Manager Dinks (of the Spread Eagle thenter)-What's the matter? speakin terms?-Puck.

NOTES FROM SENATE AND HOUSE.

A bill to increase the amount of land in the Yellowstone park reservation leased for hotel purposes from ten to twenty acres was passed by the House yesterday.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had the Nieuwerus cannt bill under considera-

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had the Nicaragna cannol bill under consideration yesterday, but adjourned at noon without completing the inspection of the bill.

Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, addressed a subcommittee of the Education Committee of the House yeaterday in support of the bill to incorporate the American College of Musicians.

Representative Layten, of Ohio, was yesterday authorized by the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day to report Representative Caldwell's bill to prevent the descration of the United States flag.

Senator Pattigray variation manning mains.

Senator Pettigrew yesterday morning made a request of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Ronds that the nomination of S. S. Turner to be pesimaster at Yankton, S. D., be held up for the present.

The Senate resterday, upon motion of Senator Gray, adopted a resolution calling upon the President for any information in his possession as to the condition of affairs in Samoa, including correspondence upon this subject with Great Britain and Germany.

Representative Pickler, of South Dakota, yes-terday introduced in the House a bill providing for the appointment of agents of the Department of Agriculture to make examinations with re-spect to the extent of the prevalence of the Rus-sian thirtie.

sinn thirtie.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report favorably a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy by place Commander Augustus G. Kellogg upon the list of naval officers retired on account of incapacity resulting from long and f. ithful service.

long and thinful service.

The bill agreed on by the Indian Affairs Committee of the House for a settlement of the troublesome question of the disposition of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado is in the nature of compromise. By its terms the Indians will be located on the western end of the present reservation and on a strip of land in New Mexico. At yesterday's meeting of the House Com-nerce Committee Chairman Wise called atten-

much interest.

Senator Paimer, chairman of the Senate Pension Committee, yesterday introduced a bill to amend the act of June 27, 1830, so as to provide that in case a child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless the pension granted tunder the provisions of the act shall continue during the life of the child or during the provided of clashility.

Representative Walker's banking bill was prac-Representative Walker's banking bill was praclically gone over by sections for the first time by the House Committee on Banking and Currency pesterday. It will probably be temporarily laid aside, and the eximittee will give its attention either to the currency bill introduced by Chair-man Springer or to that introduced by Mr. War-ner, of New York.

Don't Your

Winter clothes feel too heavy to-day? You can get a handsome, stylish, and dressy Spring Suit or Overcoat at a moment's notice HERE. One that any tailor would be proud to own; one that will be entirely satisfactory to you, and that we'll be glad to be responsible for. All the new fabrics, cut in the correct fashions, tailored better than any one else's, and, as usual with . OUR garments, PERFECT fitting. \$10 buys a good, reliable ALL-WOOL Suit, \$40 buys the best that can be made, and at each and every INTERMEDIATE price we guarantee you BETTER and more SATIS-FACTORY garments than you can get elsewhere at

## Robinson, Chery & Co. Twelfth and F Sts. N. W.

NO MORE MOIST BREAD.

If Kept in Ventilated Boxes, It Will Not

One hears a great deal of talk about moist bread, and a large number of housekeepers shut their bread in airtight boxes to keep it moist, says Mrs. Ewing in the Jenness-Miller Monthly. Such barbarous treatment of bread may be efficacious in keeping it moist, but

bread from which free air is excluded always has a disagreeable clayey flavor, and is un-palatable to people of cultured tastes, who appreciate the nutty sweetness that is a prominent characteristic of all good bread. The foolish notion of keeping bread moist had its origin in bad cookery. Most of the staff made by makers has to be eaten fresh and moist, or not eaten at all. It is so light and wolly that, if exposed to the air a few hours, it grows dry and husky, and is almost unsavory and innutritious as chips. A large proportion of homemade bread is similar in character, and is affected in a similar manner by exposure to the air. But properly made bread—such bread as ought to be in made bread—such bread as ought to be a every intelligent home and on every Christian table three times a day—grows sweeter by ex-posure to the air, and is not at its best until two or three days old. Bread should be kept in a well-covered box or jar, but it should not in a well-covered box or jar, but it should not be wrapped in cloths, and the box or jar in which it is kept should have small holes in the top or sides, through which the fresh air can have access. As soon as loaves of bread are taken from the oven they should be ex-posed freely to pure air, and at no time after-ward should they be excluded from it. Make good bread out, it is a well-vertilized box good bread, put it in a well-ventilated box after it is perfectly cool, and it will keep suf-ficiently moist at least a week.

### How Much to Spend In Advertising

That is a question which I am frequently asked. The last inquiry was put in such a way that I feel sure the answer will interes many others besides the inquirer.

He states the case this way: "We have been spending \$2.500 a year for advertising in the two papers we use. Last year we did a business of about \$175,000. During December we spent about \$450, or at the rate of \$5,000 a year. Now, the question is whether it will

by us to continue at this rate or not?"

We will suppose that the gross profit on the goods sold is 25 per cent, that this is the difference between mere cost and seiling price irrespective of expense.

As a matter of fact, it will cost about the same to handle and sell is \$125,000 worth of ame to handle and sell \$175,000 worth of same to handle and sell \$175,000 worth or goods as to sell \$185,000, so that if \$2,500 ad-ditional advertising will increase the sales more than \$10,000, there would be a gain in profit. If less, a loss. On the other hand, it may be \$2,500 harder

to sell \$175,000 worth in '94 than it was in '93. If sales will drop \$15,000 with the regular advertising, then it would be better to double the advertising and keep the sales at their

Advertising should be considered the same as medicine and should be taken as needed.

In the case stated I prescribed as follows: hard much longer to w
Take a space contract of say 10,000 lines in tion so long suppressed." each paper, to be used at pleasure durin year. Then keep close watch of the sale aspre during the Make a schedule of last year's sales by da weeks, and months, and enter against it ea day's sales as they come this year. Make each week and, as far as possible, each day answer for itself.

answer for itself.

If you see on Tuesday that Monday's and Tuesday s sales are going to be less than last year's, put a good, strong ad, in Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning papers, and keep up the treatment as long as it is needed.

That's the rational way to advertisement—

the way to make it pay.

Don't merely occupy your "space." Don't buy advertising by "the space;" buy it by the Don't say that you'll use three inches double for a year, but make up your mind to beat last year's business if you have to use twelve inches double.

ches double.

Business is as susceptible to good advertis. ing as the human body is to good medicine.

You don't say: "Now, I'll spend \$50 for doctor's bills and medicine this year, and no more." Not a bit of it. When you get sick you don't dicker with the doctor at ali. You say: "Get me well as quick as you can," and you take your medicine like a little man without thoughing the cost.

you take your medicine and a fittle man with-out inquiring the cost.

It costs something, of course, but it can't be helped. It doesn't do any good to grumble about it. The question is whether you want to get well or not.

That's the way business and advertising

should be considered.

Don't understand that I mean to advocate unlimited and promiscuous advertising. I do not, any more than I would advise you to fill yourself up with patent medicine when you don't need it.

Judicious advertising may mean two inches or two pages. It is bad to use too much space, but it is worse to use too little.

And space isn't all of it either. What you put in it counts for a great deal, and how you put it in for a great deal, too.

First-Rave something to say. Second—A place to say it in. Third—Say it in the right way.

A Bird Supplies a Nose. The advance of surgery can furnish few more singular illustrations than is supplied by an operation in one of the London hospitals, whereby the breast of a blackbird was fastened to a woman's face as a substitute for her nose, which had been so damaged that it had to be removed. The woman, who had been a housemaid in a hotel, had been struck been a housemaid in a hotel, had been struck in the face by a descending elevator, which caused the injury that led to the operation. The doctors killed the bird, and before its The doctors killed the brd, and before its body was cold its breast bone was applied to the woman's face and what remained of the skin of the old organ was drawn over it. The operation has proved perfectly successful, with every appearance of the woman being provided with a useful nasal appendage, though how it will perform its functions when the case is complete remains to be

ON THE GRAVE OF AN UNBELIEVER. Some men believe in God, and that great faith Gives them the strength for all their earthly needs.

Some know a life beyond, and faith in that

Makes burdens light, gives strength for noble

This man believed in man; in doing good; In simple, silent pluck; in goodness; in honesty And, so believing, lived his short life through And gave that life a noble majesty. Simple his faith, yet strong enough to make Him bear life's burdens as they should

borne;
To share with others only their great griefs;
To help the weak, to comfort the forlorn. We saw him lose what seemed his all in life; We saw him made to feel acutest pain; We never saw him turn from duty's path Or yield at all beneath life's greatest strain

O Father, somewhere in Thy heavenly home Must be a place for such true sons of Thine, who, midst all doubts and troubless unbellef, Cast all their living on the plan divine. Let him who scoffe at all who own Thee not Refrain from thinking such men are uni They serve their God who serve their fellow By simply doing what they feel is best.

METHODS OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

Hon. John De Witt Warner Discusses an

The sugar trust may expect little consideration in the House if the Senate bill in its present form should be passed. Representative Warner, of New York, who made and won the fight to place all sugar on the free list, has prepared a statement for the Senate

Finance Committee showing the unusual profits of the trust and its methods of disprofits of the trust and its methods of dis-tributing its profits. Mr. Warner says:

"The actual results for the year 1891, as shown by their tables on page 8 of the Sugar Trade Journal for February 8, 1894, were 0.828 cent margin, or 0.328 cent instead of one-lith cent net profit, or actual net profits of between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 on a total investment claimed of \$10,000,000, of which but \$8,000,000 was even available assets, not to say actual cash. For 1892 the margin, after all possible deduction, as given to say actual cash. For 1892 the margin, after all possible deduction, as given at page 8 of the Statistical Journal of February 8, 1894, was 1.035, which, deducting the one-half cent estimated by itself as the cost of refining in 1891, leaves 0.535 cent as the net profit, even if refining processes had not been improved, or more than 150 per cent, net profit in one year upon the total necessary investment. In 1893 on the same authority and by a similar calculation we find the net profit, without allowance for the steadily decreasing cost of refining, of nearly 65 per cent, in one year upon hecessary investments.

estments,
"It is true that meanwhile \$25,000,000 addi-"It is true that meanwhile \$25,000,000 additional stock has been issued, but it is also true that, comparatively small as was the cost of the Spreckels and other refineries thus secured, their worth to the trust, being new, of great capacity and refining more cheaply than most of those of the trust, was even greater in proportion to the exorbitant price paid for them than was the worth of the original trust property, when compared with the \$10,000,000 of bonds and \$50,000,000 of stock issued upon it, so that the net profits of the trust, except so far as they may have been reduced by blackmail to rivals and subsidies in the shape of sinceurs saturies, fraudulent contracts, etc., to those in the inner circle, were above rather than below the astonishing figures above noted.

"It must be remembered that the trust is a blind pool—that the holders of its stock have no more access to its accounts and are no bet-

"It must be remembered that the trust is a blind pool—that the holders of its stock have no more access to its accounts and are no better informed than is the most ignorant outsider; so that it has become the great speculative mystery, and is now heid only by the few on the inside who control it and the many on the outside who gamble in it. Not even a pretense is made of furnishing legitimate information. The date for the last annual meeting fell during the discussion of the tariff bill in the House. For that reason, as openly charged by the leading business and financial papers of New York, the meeting was adjourned in order that Congress might not at this critical time get a sight at its extortions for the past year. The matter still being pending in the Senate, when the time for the next monthly meeting came about the directors simply stayed away, so that up to date every definite flarer as to the results of last year's business has been suppressed. A meeting has lately been held, and a 3 per cent, quarterly dividend declared on the common stock, but no information given as to the undivided surplus. Outside investors are becoming somewhat imputient, and it will be hard much longer to withhold the information so long supersessed. hard much longer to withhold the informa-

ALBANT, N. 1., April 6.—The post office at Salem, the county seat of Washington county, was broken open and \$1,300 in cash and stamps taken. The burglars also took the money-order book, and it is anticipated that they will attempt to use it. The United States

Mrs. Hicks—Dick teased in vain for two years before he got his bicycle. Mrs. Dix—How did his Uncle Ned happen to buy it for him? Mrs. Hicks—I don't know; he took a sudden dislike to the boy .- Puck.

Advertisements and subscriptions to Tax

Trace may be left at the following branch offices up to 10 o'clock at night: NOBTHWEST. O'Donochue's First and C streets Noel's, Seventh and L streets. Criswell's, 1901 Seventh street. Haiey's, Ninth and P streets. Lynch's, Fourteenth and Rhode Island ave. Eppley's, Fourteenth and Stoughton streets.

Jenning's, 1142 Connecticut avenue, Ware & Co.'s, Nineteenth and N streets. Herbst's, Twenty-fifth and Pennsylvania ave. Baldus', Thirty-first and M streets. Bennett's, 1260 Thirty-second street. Gross', Fourteenth and Park streets, Mount NORTHEAST. Walter's, Fifteenth and G streets,

Price & Quigley's, Thirteenth and H strests. SOUTHWEST.

Mitchell's, 1219 Four-and-a-half streets. Price's, 426 Seventh street. Judd's, Seventh and F streets, Hodges', Second and Pennsylvania avenue, DeMoil & Helmsen's, Ninth and East Capitol.

Pywell's, Eleventh and K streets. Weller's, Eighth and I streets. THE TIMES is for sale at the following

hotels: Metropolits National Riggs Shoreham St. James Willard's Arlington. Belvedere. Ebbitt. Hamilton. Hotel Johnson.

THE TIMES is for sale at the following news Moore's, 308 9th st. Souter's, 4045 10th st. Morcoe's, 421 12th st. News Exchange, 504 14th st. Oxford cigar store, 739

Oram's, 255 Pa. ave.
Schulire's, 455 Pa. ave.
Schulire's, 455 Pa. ave.
Hall's, 507 G st.
Linder's, 651 G st.
Cross Bros., 101 H st.
Hays', 305 if st.
Crescent Cigar Store.
Smith's, 46 and G st.
Gunther's, 505 F st.
Washington Loan and
Trust building.
Whitehand's 265 7th st.
Law's Gem cigar

Builtmore and Ohio
depot. NORTHEAST.

SOUTHEAST. Webber's, 339 Pa. ava. Clark's, 639 Sth st. Linden's, 357 Sth st. Hall & Shoemaker's, Thornton's, 516 Sth st. Sth st., cor. K. SOUTHWEST. Burt's, 313 7th st. Pettignott, 715 7th st.

Lake's, cor. 7th and B.

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